

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIV.

ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENT.

CRISIS COMING.

Every Indication of Sensational Developments Today.

MINERS SURROUNDING COAL CREEK,

And an Attack May Be Expected at Any Time.

IF IT COMES, BLOOD WILL FLOW.

An Exciting Day in the Tennessee Mining Country.

GOV. BUCHANAN TAKEN SUDDENLY ILL,

And Cannot Go to Knoxville as He Expected To—The Surrender of the Guards and Militia at Oliver Springs.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 17.—(Special) The guards and twenty-eight state militiamen surrendered to the miners at Oliver Springs this morning at 7 o'clock. A few minutes before 7 o'clock Dr. Shelton of Oliver Springs, who is the prison physician, was sent by the miners to Warden Farris, who had charge of the stockade. Dr. Shelton told the warden that there were 2,000 miners, armed with Winchesters and dynamite, surrounding the stockade and all would be killed at once unless they surrendered. Warden Farris at once said he would surrender, showing the greatest fear.

Major Candler, with the twenty-seven men of the national guards of the state of Tennessee, refused to surrender. He said that his men had come to protect the property and convicts and they would not surrender. Farris ordered his eighteen guards to march out the convicts two by two and surrender to the miners. No protest of Major Candler's had any effect, and the convicts were marched out and the block-house doors left open. The troops were thus left at the mercy of a mob, if one should come. They were on the regular morning inspection at the time, they had all told only 500 rounds of ammunition, so they marched out and followed the convicts and guards.

For a mile after leaving the stockade not a soul was seen. They then came upon

Fifty to Seventy-Five Miners, who fell upon them and demanded their arms. The militiamen surrendered their guns, save a telegraph operator and Major Candler. They refused to surrender and joined the Chattanooga companies at Harriman about noon. These companies had never been able to get to Oliver Springs as the trainmen refused to take them.

The convicts were marched down under the guards, who were given back their guns, to a station near Oliver Springs. Here the entire number of ninety-seven were placed on cars and they, with the guards and miners, started to Knoxville. They reached Clinton about 11 a.m. There the miners left, using one of the engines they had captured last night to take them to Coal Creek, ten miles north. The convicts were kept there for some time and then brought to this city. They arrived here at 3 p.m., and soon after were transferred from the coaches to the jail, where they were given supper. This was the first meal since dinner yesterday. Tonight they are held here awaiting the orders of the governor. It is expected that they will be taken to Nashville within a few hours.

At 8 o'clock tonight the company of militia reached the city. After they were disarmed this morning by the miners they were told to "sack out." They reached a railroad station where they remained until this afternoon. They complained bitterly of their treatment by the miners. They say they were robbed of their money, watches, arms and whatever else they had. They also

denounced Warden Farris for surrendering. They all agree that if he had fought not a gun would have been fired. No miners are in sight at distance of the camp where they came out. They also stated, as do the guards, that the total number of miners did not exceed seven to nine hundred. The guards now say they made a serious mistake in surrendering. This conclusion is correct, for the miners with their overpowering numbers, did not dare to attack the little handful last night; if they would not attack in the night they would not have done so by daylight, as all the circumstances show. The miners who left Clinton about 11 o'clock a.m., went to Coal Creek, where two or three hundred more had assembled, increasing the total to something like one thousand men. When they got there, they found a reporter by the name of Rankin, who represents the Nashville Banner. They took him a prisoner and kept him until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when they sent him back to Knoxville, under the penalty of death if he returned. The miners have full possession of the telegraph office and have several operators a telegraph number. They will

allow the railroad company's operator to send and receive railroad messages, but nothing else.

The mob says it.

Will Attack the Stockade Tonight, but it is believed the 125 militiamen will repulse them if they do.

A startling report is current this afternoon to the effect that Governor Buchanan knew several days ago what the miners intended to do. He is now charged with being in accord with them.

The indications are that the mob will have Uncle Sam after some of them. Acting on the order of United States Judge James R. Peck, of the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Tennessee, in whose custody the property of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway is, by virtue of an order appointing us receivers, a reward of \$200 each is being offered for the proof which will establish the fact that the miners took forcible possession of the engines and cars of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway on its Wades Ridge division on August 16th and 17th who cut the wires of said railway company at Clinton and Oliver Springs, Tenn., thereby preventing the running of trains and endangering life and property.

CHARLES M. McGHEE,
HENRY FINK.

This August 17, 1892. Receivers.

The governor will be called on to add to this report.

Today the governor ordered the sheriff of this county to summon a posse of five hundred men to go to Coal Creek. They were leading citizens and they assembled at the courthouse at 2 o'clock. There were no guns or ammunition for them, so they were told to disperse and assemble again at the ringing of the courthouse bell. The sheriff has called on the governor for instructions but has received none up to 8:30 o'clock p.m. It is a remarkable fact that a large majority of the men called by the sheriff responded. The miners' stores at Oliver were pillaged and the stockade burned. Tonight a squad of miners came in on the Knoxville-Cumberland Gap and Louisville railroad from Middlesboro, Ky. They are en route to Coal Creek, where they say they will join their fellow miners and help wipe out the militia.

The Story from CHATTANOOGA.

The Complications and the Situation in the Mining Regions.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 17.—(Special) The Chattanooga contingent "army of Tennessee" is now in the field for the protection of the mineral properties of the Anderson and other coal fields to the number of 350. At the latest information they had reached Harriman, seventeen miles west of Oliver Springs, where they stopped for breakfast, and were expecting to go forward at any moment. The guards in the city had been informed that the miners had timely arrived of twenty-eight militiamen from Knoxville, after a ride full of excitement and surrounded by unknown dangers en route. All sorts of rumors had current to the effect that miners were about to attack or are prepared for some new form of lawlessness. Various estimates are made of the number of these law-breakers, some of the estimates running up into the thousands. The miners are armed and are prepared to meet the militiamen, and are prepared to oppose the troops, their main object seeming to be to

protect their property.

It is simply this. The miners and all the mine region is in open rebellion. They are guilty of treason. All lovers of the American flag and the good name of Tennessee are praying that something may be done to have United States troops. Governor Buchanan either will not or cannot do anything.

The wires are in order along the railroad to Jellico tonight, but no messages can be received or sent except on railroad business. The miners have a committee at every office with an operator of their own who repeats everything to them which passes over the wires. It is known, however, that a large crowd of miners from Kentucky in Kentucky are en route to Coal Creek and will reach there tonight before midnight. They are well armed and it is rumored that they have a small cannon with them. At 11 o'clock no attack has been made on Fort Anderson, but there are hundreds of miners in the valley near the stockade and around the depot.

At midnight the miners at Coal Creek have received large reinforcements from Kentucky. At this hour, however, there has been no attack. It is gaining strength, however, that Governor Buchanan has to withdraw his troops and come to Knoxville. It is rumored that he has telegraphed the miners that he would withdraw his troops and convicts. There is no way of telling how these reports get out or what is their foundation.

The companies from Chattanooga which reached Harriman about 9 o'clock this morning could have gone to Oliver at any moment after 4:30 o'clock. An engine and train was at their disposal but they would not go. Colonel Woodford would not let him go.

The convicts released at Oliver left here at 9 o'clock tonight for Nashville via Chattanooga.

J. H. M.

THE NEWS AT NASHVILLE.

The Governor Was Going to Coal Creek but Was Taken Ill.

Nashville, Tenn., August 17.—(Special) The serious condition of affairs at Coal Creek aroused considerable excitement here today and at no place were there more excitement than in Governor Buchanan's office. The governor nervously walked the floor and anxiously awaited the messengers that climbed the hill every few minutes. The news of the surrender at Oliver Spring did not seem to create any surprise and when messages were received asking what to do with the convicts, orders were issued to the railroads to furnish transportation to the Cumberland.

Most Convicts and Sensational Rumors have been coming from the Anderson county district all day and it required some discrimination to select reliable or authentic reports from the wild statements. The Morning News reports the statement that the stockade at Oliver Springs has been reduced by a twenty-five per cent of its inmates, under command of Major Ghamer. The guards are very sore over the surrender, as they say were tricked into surrender by a few men whom they could have held at bay until other reinforcements arrived.

"We could move with over 300 men right now," said Lieutenant Colonel King. "If the order should come. Considering the short notice the men had, they have been surprisingly prompt in responding. If they had any warning we should have had 500 men here by this time. I have simply no idea where we are expected to move, to what point. The men will go in heavy marching order and fatigues uniform. Each man will have sixty rounds of ball cartridges and not a single blank. We will take 500 men, though the full complement of the regiment is 623. This includes the signal corps."

NATIONAL GUARD COMPRISES 15,000 MEN.

Allen E. Morris Nominated for GOVERNOR—A Harriman Convention.

Grand Rapids, Mich., August 17.—Harmony was the rule today in the democratic national convention which Michigan ever saw. The withdrawal of Governor Edwin B. Winslow, the calling off of the national committee, and Allen E. Morris were nominated.

There was scarcely enough rivalry in regard to the minor places on the ticket to keep the proceedings from being a farce.

It was the candidacy of Adolphus A. Lewis for the national general which endorsed two weeks ago for the same office by the people's party, and this was the cause of some trouble.

"Grand Master Sweeny made some serious charges against the railroad companies this afternoon. He said they burned many of the cars themselves to gain sympathy.

Sweeny also asserted that the switchmen stand ready to aid the militia in preventing depredations. The switchmen are not only not to blame for the acts of disorder that have been committed, but that they have not sanctioned them in any way. The best proof of this is that there have been none of them arrested."

One of the most significant signs of the day was the arrival of three of the Buffalo strikers, who, from the fact that they acted in a very mysterious manner, gave out the impression that their mission was an important one. They circulated freely through the Erie yards and talked with switchmen, engineers and firemen about the strike at Buffalo.

The calling out of the Third brigade of Albany, which is the most numerous and important one, was called by a justice of the supreme court instead of by the state militia. In case the militia is called out by the state, the saving of a good many dollars to Erie county under the code. In case the militia is called out by a justice of the supreme court the state must stand the expense. If the troops are called out by the sheriff the county must pay.

The Erie and Lehigh Valley roads are afraid of an extension.

The Buffalo trouble was evidenced yesterday by the fact that the agents of both

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TOM CABANISS

WIII Bear the Democratic Standard to Victory in the Sixth.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE BALLOTS

Necessary Before the Result Was Reached. The Story of the Convention at Indian Springs.

Indian Springs, Ga., August 17.—(Special)—Hon. T. B. Cabaniss, of Forsyth, Monroe county, is the nominee for congress from the sixth district.

The nomination was made at noon today, and after the one-hundred-and-sixty-nine ballot had been reached without the slightest change, even in so much as a fraction of a vote from the count on the third ballot.

The one-hundred-and-sixty-nine, however, brought the break and Spalding, which ever since the first ballot, when it gave Bartlett a one-third vote, changed and cast two solid votes for Bartlett, making the total—Bartlett, 12 8-9; Cabaniss, 7 1-9; Whifield, 8.

Immediately Bibb county asked for a recess and every one knew that the end was at hand. On the return of the Bibb delegation, Hon. Washington Dessaun, in most magnificent burst of oratory, eloquent, patriotic and full of beautiful sentiment, cast five votes from Bibb county to Hon. T. B. Cabaniss and one vote to Hon. Robert Whifield, making the vote—Bartlett, 8 8-9; Cabaniss, 12 1-9, and Whifield, 9. But Baldwin came next in the person of Judge Newell, who cast the two necessary votes in favor of Hon. T. B. Cabaniss, making the vote—Bartlett, 6 8-9; Cabaniss, 14 1-9, and Whifield, 7.

Then Judge Newell, after the excitement that hung low like a cloud of smoke over a battlefield had cleared away, moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was done and Hon. Tom B. Cabaniss was duly declared the nominee.

Such is the sum and substance of what was done in the convention hall in the Wigwam today. A detailed account of the most largely attended and the most interesting congressional convention that has ever been known in the sixth district is given below.

The Second Day.

The convention was called to order for the second day's session at 9 o'clock this morning. Hon. Frank Flynn, of Spalding, presiding. Ballot at once commenced and the committee proceeded to call the roll of counties on the one-hundred-and-first ballot, which resulted—Bartlett, 10 8-9; Cabaniss, 9 1-9; Whifield, 7.

So the motions continued; the secretary called the roll, received the same answers and the chairman announced the same result for about twenty-five more votes when Colonel John Gardner, of Pike county, got the floor and introduced a resolution to leave the nomination to be decided by primaries to be held in each county in the district September 10th next under the same rules as those governing the general assembly. That the boxes be sent to the county executive committee for consolidation September 12th, and that the boxes from each county be sent to the Wigwam, Indian Springs, September 17th next, when the vote could be counted and the candidate receiving a majority of the votes cast be declared the nominee.

Colonel Gardner asked that the rules be suspended and the resolution be put through the convention without reference to the committee on rules.

The chair, however, overruled this, the resolution was referred and a recess taken and then adjourned to ready to report.

The committee reported the resolution back to the convention with the amendment providing that the convention proceed up to and through the two-hundredth ballot and that they then proceed to take a vote on that resolution.

The Break Comes.

The report was adopted and the same rules of balloting commenced again. The secretary and new determination the chairman of each delegation announced the vote without changes. The one-hundred-and-sixty-eighth ballot was passed and the one-hundred-and-sixty-ninth was cast as far down the scale as Spalding county, when, instead of the usual "Two votes for Cabaniss," the chairman announced, "Two votes for Bartlett."

For a moment every one paused, thinking that perhaps the chairman had made a mistake, and then it dawned upon them that the break had come and a rift was in the cloud and, like men who had lived in deep darkness for two long days, they welcomed the light with a shout.

"Praise" Hardeman, of Bibb, was on his feet before the excitement was over.

He was asking that Bibb county be allowed ten minutes in which to confer. He said the request was made in the interest of democracy and in order that the convention might be able to make a selection. The wording of the request was somewhat significant and it was even more significant that Baldwin opposed their request.

Then Mr. Hardeman moved that the convention take a recess of ten minutes and the

motion was unanimously supported by the friends of Messrs. Bartlett and Cabaniss and opposed strenuously by the friends of Mr. Whifield.

But Bibb county got the recess and for fifteen minutes every one but the crowd inside that caucus room was on tiptoe of expectation.

At 11:40 o'clock the Bibb delegation returned into the hall. Their faces told the tale—the long fight was over.

Before the secretary could commence the call of the roll on the one-hundred-and-seventeenth ballot the chairman recognized Hon. Wash Dessaun, of Bibb.

Mr. Dessaun spoke in substance as follows:

"I come before you looking to the success of the democratic party of Georgia. I yield to no man in fervor and allegiance to the democratic party and when that success is jeopardized, I am six times more personal in interest in favor of my party."

"I stand before the convention today in a peculiar position. I am here as a human representative of the democratic party from Bibb county, which sent to the convention a woman of whom whom she has always delighted to honor. A man nearer and dearer to me than a brother and he is indeed worthy, in the fullest measure, of the love of

"The Convention Assembled.

The delegates, together with a large crowd of citizens and visitors assembled in Williamson's hall about 11 o'clock and at 11:30 o'clock, after all communication had subsided, the convention was called to order by Captain R. Hobbs, chairman of the district executive committee. Captain Hobbs had announced yesterday morning, and the delegates were a unit in casting their ballots for his re-election.

The Convention Meets.

Mr. Barry, on assuming the chair, expressed his regret that many of the old democratic leaders and others who had distinguished themselves in the cause of the party had passed away.

"I have said that the position was peculiar and I hope that I may not be regarded as sacrilegious when I say that, as Abram of old left his own son to the altar at the command of his God, so I leave my brother in sacrifice. (Continued applause.)

"Gentlemen, I find some consolation in your applause in this moment of sorrow. Need I say one word to the convention, when I know that the noble patriotism and the democracy of this district is but a feeble representation of what my honored friend himself feels.

"When this convention first assembled I took the position that no intent of my friends could be more worthy of the success of the democratic party, and I appeal to this convention if Bibb, the banner county of Georgia, has through me cast a single vote or uttered one word that was not in favor of democratic nomination.

"My friends, I will not detain you longer. The time has come for frank expression, but are feeble expressions of what my friends could be weak, the women hysterical and the speaker himself was hoisted in strong arms and carried around the hall.

Then Judge Newell of Baldwin cast two votes for Hon. T. B. Cabaniss, making the vote—Bartlett, 6 8-9; Cabaniss, 14 1-9, and Whifield, 7.

Then Judge Newell, after the excitement that hung low like a cloud of smoke over a battlefield had cleared away, moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was done and Hon. Tom B. Cabaniss was duly declared the nominee.

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Then Judge Newell, after the excitement that hung low like a cloud of smoke over a battlefield had cleared away, moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was done and Hon. Tom B. Cabaniss was duly declared the nominee.

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THE THREE LINKS

Capture the Good City of Brunswick and Its People.

THE GRAND LODGE IN SESSION THERE.

The Public Exercises in the Opera House. The Election of Officers and Other Business Transacted.

Brunswick, Ga., August 17.—(Special)—Today was a grand day with the Odd Fellows and the city was flooded with visitors. The morning steamer brought over four hundred from St. Simon's and the members of the grand lodge assembled at the Ocean house. The Atlantic band was in full rehearsal, discouraging music. The procession, formed in front of the Ocean hotel and headed by the band, marched to the opera house.

Mr. McK. E. McCook was master of ceremonies and after music by the band called for the singing of the Odd Fellows' ode, the brethren joining in the singing heartily. Grand Captain A. C. Ward, of Dahlonega, delivered the annual prayer, which was a noble one. He asked God's blessings upon the order and upon the whole world.

Hearstly Were They Welcomed.

Next came the address of welcome in behalf of the city of Brunswick by Hon. Thomas A. Lamb, mayor. In his remarks he tendered the visitors every hospitality of the city and told them Brunswick belonged to them while here. He spoke of the pluck and energy of this city of deep water and direct trade and other important enterprises. He closed by again bidding the Odd Fellows a hearty welcome and wishing them a joyous time.

Then Hon. W. G. Brantley addressed the assembly, welcoming them in behalf of Rush and Seaport lands of this city. In most eloquent terms he tendered the brethren welcome. He spoke of the grand principles of the order and of the great good that had been done for the negroes and the colored community. He spoke of the great welcome the Odd Fellows of Brunswick expected to receive by the visitation of the grand lodge.

Mr. Edwin Brostobon, in behalf of the Brunswick encampment, extended the visitors' welcome. He said the Odd Fellows had not received a welcome from an Odd Fellow, as the very bands contained in the mystic three links made them welcome all over the country from Maine to Florida and from Idaho to Texas. He who possesses the password and stamp of the three links is brotherly welcome wherever there is a lodge of the grand order. He concluded by saying all the visitors had to do was to touch the button and Brunswick would be there to do the rest.

Glad to Be There.

Then came the eloquent response by Grand Master W. D. of Georgia. He impressed in behalf of the grand lodge and grand officers special pleasure at the words of hospitality which had been spoken by the Brunswickians. He spoke of the Odd Fellows by saying that the order was the only one that ever had who did not have his family with him was an Odd Fellow in two senses and that now is the time and this is the place to get even, as Brunswick's reputation for progress and beautiful works is world-wide, and he said that half a head was not the sign of a married man—that it might have been done some other way.

He paid a beautiful tribute to women and referred to the manner in which the order of Odd Fellows had tenanted lands and endowing his administration in general as well as recommending him to the most heroic part of all as a candidate for re-election.

A BRUTE'S WORK.

He Shoots Down His Wife in Cold Blood.

MRS. COLE'S LIFE MADE A LIVING HELL

By the Man Who Had Sworn to Cherish and Protect Her—He Tried to Take His Own Worthless Life.

Savannah, Ga., August 17.—(Special)—William R. Cole, a former Central railroad engineer, this morning tried to murder his wife at their residence on Wallace street near Jefferson. He fired four shots at her from a revolver, one of which entered near the left shoulder blade, struck the bone and passed upward, coming out of the neck, near the chin. The wound is terribly painful but, while serious, is not considered fatal.

Cole has been a heavy drinker for some years and was discharged from the Central service and from several shops for this cause. Neighbors and relatives unite in the statement that he had made his wife's life a living hell. Several times he has driven her from the house at the point of the revolver, and once, while she was ill and in bed, he fired a couple of bullets through the headboard. He had threatened to kill her numbers of times, but she refused to leave him, hoping that he would return.

This morning he fired a shot at her in the dining room while she was preparing his breakfast and followed her as she fled into the yard. Mrs. Cole crouched down behind a closet and while nearly prostrate on the ground her husband fired three shots at her, one of the bullets, as stated, striking her. He threatened to kill a neighbor who returned to his house and secured a revolver.

When he entered Cole's house, Cole shot himself in the neck, inflicting a bad flesh wound. He died shortly. Even in her terrible agony, his wife remained true to him and after she had been taken to a house near by for attention asked those about her to protect her husband from harm.

Colored Teachers Endorse Northern. Both teachers' institutes were adjourned to-day by State School Commissioner Bradwell, who said that the time had come for the interest manifested in the work of the institute. The colored teachers, of whom there were nearly one hundred, attended, and the colored friends adopted a resolution thanking Governor Northern for his efforts toward the education of the negro as well as white children for the strength he had given to the colored schools and endorsing his administration in general as well as recommending him to the most heroic part of all as a candidate for re-election.

THE FORTY-FOURTH GEORGIA.

The Veterans Were Handsomely Entertained at Griffin Yesterday.

Griffin, Ga., August 17.—(Special)—The reunion and barbecue of the Forty-fourth Georgia regiment of confederate veterans, held here today, was complete in all its appointments.

At 11 o'clock Major J. C. Key of Monticello, president of the association, called for order and stated that, inasmuch as it was by divine goodness that they were permitted to meet, it was fitting and appropriate that the exercises be opened with a short service of thanksgiving.

Major Key said that the order of the Odd Fellows had been formed to teach the principles of the gospel to the world and that he would be glad to receive any who did not have his family with him was an Odd Fellow in two senses and that now is the time and this is the place to get even, as Brunswick's reputation for progress and beautiful works is world-wide, and he said that half a head was not the sign of a married man—that it might have been done some other way.

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The appointed officers will be named to-morrow. The session adjourned at 4 o'clock and witnessed an elaborate drill and inspection of the Uniformed Knights of Pythias under Captain Tobias. Numerous. This uniform rank is the champion drill rank of Georgia having captured all of the first prizes in the last two years. Captain, T. C. Ward, Captain, Jordan E. Thomas, of the Light Horse Guards, and Lieutenant S. P. Morris, of the Macon Hussars, inspected the rank. The rank will leave for Kansas City next Friday to enter the prize drill.

MORE COUNTERFEITERS

Are Pulled by the Secret Service Officers.

This Time in South Carolina.

A suspicious-looking chest furnished the clue to an interesting case unearthened last week by Secret Service Officer W. H. Forayth.

Mr. Forayth had the trunk stopped at Anderson, S. C., as he thought it looked suspicious.

It was marked to "G. T. Baughman, Walla, S. C.," and was from McCormick, S. C. He opened the chest and found on the top a number of bulletins taken out in the bottom a walnut cabinet. The cabinet contained two dollar molds, one for quarters, one for nickels and one for Mexican dollars, beside a large number of new coins and a bar of metal.

While Deputy Marshal Bailey, Forayth went to Walla to investigate. Baughman is a leading citizen of the place. After a short while Baughman was arrested. Then the officers went to McCormick and arrested J. H. Sanders, who had shipped the box.

Baughman confessed the entire affair and was committed to jail in default of a \$2,000 bond.

IT WILL SOON BE FINISHED.

The Work of Constructing the Reservoir Is Nearing Completion.

The board of water commissioners held an interesting meeting yesterday morning.

Reports were submitted by Superintendent Richards and President Hillier showing that the work of construction was rapidly nearing completion and the new reservoir would soon be finished.

The new reservoir has been completed and runs from the end of Luckie street to the second pumping station. The pump house near the reservoir has been completed, and the one near the river will be completed in a few days.

Appropriate ceremonies will be shortly arranged for the day when the water is turned into the reservoir.

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A negro woman named Minnie Hodges is under arrest in Roswell thought to be wanted here. She has a trunk full of silverware, a fine dress and a number of other articles. Who has lost them?

NOT YET TOGETHER.

No Decision as to the Black-Watson Debate.

WATSON'S VERY PECCULAR DEMANDS.

He Seems to Think It's a Foot Race the People Want—The Negotiations Are Still Pending.

Augusta, Ga., August 17.—(Special)—No movements have yet been made for the joint debate between Tom Watson and Major Black. Hon. W. H. Fleming, acting for Major Black's friend, today received a letter from Judge Groves, Watson's friend, in which he agreed for Watson to meet Black in McDuffie county. The only difference now is that Judge Groves insists upon having eleven debates. Mr. Fleming will not consent to this as he considers it entirely without precedent and strangely unusual. It is agreed that the debates will be held at intervals of three days. Mr. Fleming also requested an early meeting with Judge Groves in person to come to some final conclusion.

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Pan-American Reading rooms, Chancery Annex and Rue Meyerbeer.

ATLANTA, GA., August 18, 1892.

Returning to Their Party.
There are signs in North Carolina, and, in fact, all over the south, that the anti-democratic movement known as the third, or people's party, is rapidly going to pieces under the pressure of circumstances. These circumstances are of such a nature that no party has any control over them. They belong to the period. They grow out of the situation. They get their power and their importance from the fact that the democratic party at the south is something more than a mere political organization striving to enforce an administrative policy. It is a white man's party, organized to maintain white supremacy and prevent a repetition of the destructive rule of ignorant negroes and unscrupulous whites.

Thus the democratic party, responsive to the necessities of the situation, has two functions. It supports a particular set of principles and advocates a definite policy of administering the government. Further than this, it is organized to maintain in the south the rule of intelligence, and this means that it stands for white supremacy.

It is the last function which must command and retain the support even of those who may disagree in matters of detail with the legislative and administrative policy of the party, or who may have a suspicion that the northern wing of the party is controlled in a measure by the views of Wall street. These things are immaterial when compared with the local and individual interests which demand unity and harmony at the south. Common sense must prevail in politics, as well as in other matters, when southern white men perceive (as they cannot help from perceiving) that democratic disorganization here will lead to greater calamities than are to be discovered in any federal administrative policy, or in the continued demonetization of silver.

This is why the third party movement has lost its impetus. This is why democratic opposition to the democratic party is losing its force and effect in the south. This is why Harry Skinner, the most popular people's party man in North Carolina, declared, after he was nominated for governor, that he wanted the fullest liberty to vote the democratic ticket if he found that the republican party, by a conspiracy, was about to divide the white people of his state.

Under these circumstances, the people's party of North Carolina could not nominate Skinner for governor, but they paid him the compliment of making him an elector for the state at large.

It is useless to talk about division in the south on national issues. We may differ as we please about the details of administrative policy; we may approve free trade or object to it; we may favor state banks or oppose them; we may be for free coinage or against it; but in the face of the overwhelming importance of the force bill issue and the danger of negro domination, the south cannot afford to fall apart or to divide. Nobody knows this better than the farmers. They have had, and they are having, their little third party recreation; they are kicking up their heels in a strange party patch; but when the proper time arrives they will fall promptly into line and renew and strengthen the organization which stands above supremacy.

Hon. Thomas B. Cabaniss.

The sixth district yesterday nominated Hon. Thomas B. Cabaniss, of Monroe, as the democratic candidate to succeed Hon. James H. Blount in congress. His nomination means his election—and by a large majority. There is not a stronger democratic district in the state, and there is not a stronger man to carry the democratic standard than the present nominee.

The nomination of Colonel Cabaniss is not a surprise to many who have watched the progress of the campaign in the sixth district. While he did not poll the highest vote in the many ballots that resulted in his nomination, he was at all times the second choice of three-fourths of the delegates.

His many course through life has made Tom Cabaniss friends all over the state.

With the old soldiers he was always popular, and among his many associates who have served with him in the legislature and conventions, and in political campaigns, he had a multitude of friends. He has always been bold and fearless in his disengagement, he would stand for what he believed to be right, in the face of great odds, and without any consideration as to how it would affect him personally.

He will be a valuable man in congress. His nomination over his two distinguished opponents is a decided compliment to him. They were younger men than he, but they are both able men and distinguished politicians.

There will be no more hotly contested campaign in the state than the one that is just ended in the sixth. Each of the three contestants were in dead earnest, and put forth their best energies to secure the prize. It was doubtful for a long time which of the three would succeed, but it is remarkable that not a word was said nor an act committed by either candidate, so as the public knows, that a woman or a hard thought in the course of either candidate. To say that

port of Charley Bartlett and Robert Whitfield is superfluous. He will have no stronger supporters in the district than those two distinguished and worthy democrats.

Colonel Livingston's Nomination.

The renomination of Congressman Livingston yesterday by the democrats of the fifth district was in accordance with the fitness of things. The contest for the nomination demonstrated beyond all question that he was the choice of a majority of the democrats of the district, in spite of the fact that he seemed to have no following in Fulton, and he will be re-elected by a good round majority over his third party opponent.

Colonel Livingston has made a good congressman. By his energy and his courage, and by all those qualities that go to make an active and a useful public man, he has commanded himself to his democratic associates in congress, and his colleagues from Georgia made no concealment of their earnest desire for his nomination.

He has made a good congressman, and has taken a stand and achieved a prominence which few men reach during their first term. The experience that he has will stand him in good stead, and he will return to Washington as thoroughly equipped to represent the people of his district as any member of congress.

Colonel Livingston has been handicapped by the persistent outcropping of the undemocratic idea and belief that a sincere alliance cannot be a sincere democratic; but, in spite of the foolish and untimely assaults that have been made on him by democrats, he has remained true to the faith, and his attitude has had a vital influence on that of thousands of alliance in Georgia who look to him as their leader.

The Constitution congratulates Colonel Livingston and the party in the district on his nomination.

Gladstone Kisses the Queen's Hand.

The late parliamentary election was a splendid popular tribute to the statesmanship of Gladstone. For the fourth time he stands at the head of the mightiest government of the world. While the majority was smaller than was hoped for, yet it was no small political achievement to overthrow the Salisbury administration, which had been singularly free from diplomatic errors and administrative blunders. Besides, the outgoing ministry was backed by the traditions of conservatism and greatly helped by the factional fight which had been fought around the late Charles Stewart Parnell. Another considerable obstacle to Gladstonian success was the Protestant Irish sentiment, which has neither forgotten nor forgiven his disestablishment of the Irish church. Ulsterism, moreover, had not lost its dread of Catholic supremacy, which might compel the disengagement of landed estates that had been held by a doubtful tenant from the days of James I and William III. But the cause of home rule was embarrassed by other questions which were not yet ripe for development.

The entente cordiale between the great body of English dissenters and the establishment had been sensibly weakened during these latter years. This was especially true of the various divisions of the Wesleyan church, an important factor in British politics. From the endowment of Maynooth college to the present time, the union of church and state, of which Mr. Gladstone himself was in the outset of his parliamentary career, a most strenuous advocate, has lost its charm for the average Briton.

There is no great stride from the disestablishment of the Irish church and the organization of the Free church of Scotland to the denationalization of that grand hierarchy with headquarters at York and Canterbury. This, of course, will be followed by the exclusion of the peers spiritual from the house of lords, and by an inevitable sequence the ultimate abolition of the upper chamber, with its wool sack and its master of the staghounds. It is this result which is more feared by the conservatism of the three political divisions of the empire than the scarecrow of home rule for Ireland. This issue did not figure in the late campaign, but it was an element of strength to the Salisbury ministry, and contributed to the striking defeat in Midlothian and other constituencies where the liberal majorities were reduced.

We grant that the incoming administration is a sort of patchwork, remoulding us of the old Rockingham ministry, which was the veriest piece of political mosaic known to British annals. It may be, indeed, that the new ministry has secured as short a lease of power as did the Rockingham ministry in the reign of George III. There are doubtless some contingencies, chiefest of which is the bad health of Gladstone. If the premier engagements, the popular movement may be scuttled, but will again go forward under different auspices.

There will be other appeals to the country, nor is it impossible that some of them may take the shape of a plebiscitum to be rendered by bullets rather than ballots. Then there will be dynamite in lieu of the clumsy gunpowder plot of Guy Fawkes. Meanwhile, we are glad that Gladstone has returned from the Isle of Wight with the keys of a vast empire suspended from his girdle.

Prosperity and Politics.

During the period of depression covering the past two years, it was natural that the discontent of the masses should become a political factor and lead to the organization of a new party.

It is a cold-blooded and brutal way

of putting it, and it is not well to sow such reflections broadcast. It is better to have people believe that a woman is far less likely than a man to develop blood-thirsty and savage impulses, and that religious training, education and a comfortable position in life are the strongest possible safeguards against a criminal temptation.

People are in a very pessimistic state of mind when they lend willing ears to rumors and charges against persons of spotless character and Christian lives. In such cases the evidence should be too plain to admit of doubt before a verdict of guilty is reached.

Mr. Blaine will make a modest campaign in some of the back counties of his own state.

The doors of the democratic party will

spring that their only hope of relief was in the new party now take a very different view of things. While they are not willing to admit that they are growing more prosperous, they do not hesitate to say that it is the supreme duty of the hour to defeat the force bill, and for this reason they will stick to the democracy and maintain white supremacy and a solid south.

The third party is beginning to melt away. The hope of riding into office will cause the leaders to make an active campaign, but the masses are losing interest in the whole business. Good crops, good prices and good times will make them forget their past discontent. The outlook is growing brighter, and they do not care to run the risk of doubtful experiments.

The calamity shout is weakening, and the average southern farmer has come to the conclusion that he cannot afford to cut loose from the grand old democratic party this year. The solid south cannot be without being destroyed. When our people pull together they can at least hold their own, and the chances at present are that the democrats will regain control of the government and give the country tariff reform and financial relief. Any other hope is visionary, and an a baseless dream.

The farmers will show the country that they can be alliance and democrats, too!

Tennessee's Condition.

The state of Tennessee seems to be an inviting state for criminals. A short time ago a prominent citizen took it into his head to shoot down another prominent citizen without provocation sufficient to make a savage even revengeful. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to hang, and his sentence was commuted by the governor to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. The penitentiary of Tennessee is in the hands of a lawless mob, and has been for months. They alternate with the governor in controlling it—that is, they let him control matters for a time, until it fills up, then the mob takes hold of it, shoots down the guard and turns the convicts all out as citizens again. There is a great hubbub for a while, and it takes some time for the governor and the mob to untangle things, but after a while it will get quiet, and the convicts, while enjoying a vacation, will gradually drop into the penitentiary again through the courts; some will have their sentences commuted to imprisonment for life by the governor, so as to rapidly fill up the penitentiary, and after a while the mob will rise up again and take charge of matters and empty the jug.

Tennessee is a great state.

Different Kinds of Ability.

The Baltimore Sun is not willing to accept the conclusions of Henry Cabot Lodge as to the distribution of ability in the United States.

Mr. Lodge has given a list of book-writing Americans, and, because a great proportion of these were New Englanders, he points out New England as our center of ability.

When the objection was made that writing a book does not always prove the ability of the author, Mr. Lodge counted the names of the distinguished Americans mentioned in the Britannica. A majority of them happen to be New Englanders, and Mr. Lodge thinks that this fact makes out his case. But, as the Sun says: "The mistake Mr. Lodge makes is in confusing notoriety with ability. Because the names of John Brown and Guy Fawkes appear in the British Encyclopedia, and those of William Pinkney and Revere Johnson do not, it does not follow that Brown and Fawkes possessed more ability than the great Maryland lawyers. When Mr. Lodge, who has written a book, came to measure his ability with William T. Wilson, who never wrote a book, he found the bookwright in a very sad plight at the end of the encounter."

Our contemporary asks some very pertinent questions in the following:

If there is any difference in the average of the intellectuality in the different sections of the country, Mr. Lodge could have abundant opportunity for comparison. Are the members of congress from the north superior to those of the south? Do they make upon equal ground, and the comparison really fair? And we venture to say that such comparison would not be to the disadvantage of the south. During the civil war did not the officers of the two armies compare? Did those in the south manifest any great intellectual inferiority to those of the north? Because the southern men have been educated in schools in modest retirement until occasion demanded them to manifest themselves, it is not safe to assume that there is a lack of ability among them.

Undoubtedly, there are different kinds of ability. Sometimes the ability that finds little favor with the compilers of encyclopedias of biography is the real ability in the field of action that the ability of the bookmakers and their favorites cannot stand before it. The Baltimore paper has given Mr. Lodge some

amazingly by saying that the father has received a weekly letter from the son for six months. It is a sample of a colored man's simplicity.

WATSON TRYING MAHONE'S GAME.

A tobacco man from Virginia has been traveling through Watson's district, and a few days ago just before his train came up, he was met in the station by the prevailing suspect in the district—congressional politics. His audience was composed chiefly of negroes.

"Now," said the Virginian, "Watson is trying to fool you colored people just as Mahone did in Virginia. Mahone succeeded for a while, but the colored people found him out, and in the last place before the people we beat him 40,000 votes. I will tell you a dream I had, an old colored man to tell the truth, who was opposed to Mr. Adams. Finally he said he would be the messenger. Mr. Lindsay said he would be the messenger. Mr. Adams said he would have a horse and a saddle, but as it was night this was expensive, but it was ordered and, while waiting for the horse, Mr. T. M. Green said: 'Well, I think I am intimate enough with my friend Adams to open the telegram and see whether it is wise to tell him this message.' Mr. Green opened and read the telegram and said: 'I am not sure that any other man in the country would be as good a messenger as I am.' Mr. Green then said: 'I am not sure that any other man in the country would be as good a messenger as I am.' Mr. Green then said: 'I am not sure that any other man in the country would be as good a messenger as I am.'

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FUNERAL NOTICE.

The Friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Mary M. Stokes, Miss Mary Gay and Miss Missouri Stokes and Mr. Thomas H. Stokes are requested to attend the funeral of the latter at the residence, 172 Angier avenue, today (Thursday) at 2 o'clock p.m. Interment at Westview cemetery.

WAILEY.—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. McAleney are requested to attend the funeral of Mr. W. B. McAleney, at the electric plant of the Consolidated street railroad, from his late residence, No. 6 West End avenue, West End, at 3 o'clock p.m. (Thursday) today. The pallbearers, Z. Martin, J. S. Lester, J. C. Todd, Lewis, J. M. Wilson and Joel Hunt will please meet at Swift's, on Loyd street, at 2 o'clock p.m. Interment at Westview.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, August 17, 1862.

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.

Receipts today..... \$ 254,685.36

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.

New York exchange buying at par, selling at \$10.00 per cent.

The following are bid and asked quotations.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Ga. 149-27 to 30s 100 Atlanta, D. 110

New Ga. 149-33 to 30s 100 Atlanta, D. 110

to 40s 100 Atlanta, D. 110

to 50s 100 Atlanta, D. 110

1818-19 100 Macon 66-111%

Georgia 149-100 100 Columbus 66-111%

Georgia 149-100 100 Waterworks 66-100

Atlanta 70, 1892-1900 100 Home 66-90

Atlanta 70, 1892-1894 100

ATLANTA STOCKS.

Atlanta 100 Lowry Co. 100

100 C. & C. Co. 100

Berl. L. & Co. 100 Banking Co. 100

Brown, Marsh. 100 Am's Banking

100 C. & C. Co. 100

Brown, C. & C. Co. 100

A NEW BUREAU.

A School of Journalism Instituted in Atlanta.

IT IS RUN BY A LADY
Who Has Had a Wide Experience on the
Metropolitan Press—She Talks of
Her Methods.

WHAT WE ALL WANT—A bureau of journalism, literature and general information—if you are out of employment, if you wish to be a newspaper woman, or man, a journalist, or a writer for magazines—send a stamp and address to F. Nestor, 500 Woodward Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

This unique advertisement appeared in Sunday's Constitution, and many people read it and reread it, wondering what kind of institution a bureau of journalism was.

A pretty little cottage, freshly painted a deep red, and looking neat and cosy with its pretty little green lawn, which stretched between it and the street, was where a reporter found himself upon answering the advertisement above, so forth.

It was the prettiest little cottage imaginable. One giant oak stood sentinel by the door, and spread a cool shade for many a weary reporter. The whole place looked as neat and new as a Christmas toy.

A lady, whose hair had grown silver, and upon whose face time had penciled many delicate lines, answered the reporter's ring at the door bell.

Her face was wreathed in smiles and there was a buoyancy in her movements almost girlish.

"Come in," she said, "come in—I suppose you want to see F. Nestor," and she laughed pleasantly. "I am F. Nestor—at least that is not my name, but I answer to it. You see it's a little deception of mine."

The reporter was conducted into a wonderfully small and deliciously cool library, study and sitting room combined, elegantly furnished in Bohemian style.

Scrap books lay piled up, shelves of books covered one wall, pictures here and there—and everywhere an air of ease and comfort. "My name," said the lady, "you have probably heard before. It is Emily Verderay-Battey. I am a Georgia girl, but for over twenty years I have been in New York. I did active newspaper work, and for seventeen years I was on the staff of The Sun. A year ago my health broke down and I had to give up newspaper work. I started up my school of journalism then. In a short while I had several students, but my health continued to fail, and I decided to come south—back to my old Georgia home. I came here to Atlanta six months ago and built this house. I suppose I will spend the rest of my days here."

Mrs. Battye says that she will conduct her bureau of journalism here, and has already secured several students. She says her correspondence and other work is very heavy and she has employed a stenographer.

"What methods do you employ in training students for newspaper work?" was asked Mrs. Battye.

"That depends on the student," she answered readily. "I suit the method to the student. The proper training place for a journalist is a newspaper shop. But there are things which I can teach them that will be of incalculable value to them."

"But newspaper men are—"

"Born, not made, like poets. That's right. But many mute, inglorious Miltos have lived and gone to their graves for the lack of proper training. When enough training is given to them, they will be born to the world and make it easy sailing for them."

There are many preliminary points that a journalist of twenty years experience can give a beginner.

"How do I begin? I begin by asking the student five questions. Then I have him to submit me some of his manuscript. I can judge of his talent by his manuscript and know how to proceed with him. Afterwards I suit his training to his capability. One important thing to teach a student is what is news. An incident that some might think comparatively insignificant makes a splendid news story sometimes. It is the faculty of recognizing the news, and dishing it up in good style that makes the newspaper reporter."

"Why, I remember when I was on The Sun, I heard a story about the New York harbor which impressed me, but I did not think of it as news. That night when I had finished my work I said, 'Why, I have a precious story today,' and I related the harbor story. 'Why?' said Mr. Dana. 'Write that—that's news, big news. I wrote it, and it proved a sensation.'

A branch of Mrs. Battye's work is the reading of the mss. of news and magazine articles and stories. She has a quick eye to detect superficies, and she runs the blue pencil through them. She knows what is wanted, and if an article is submitted to her she gives a frank opinion on it. She has several students here and does good work for the work connecting manuscripts. She has letters of the very highest recommendation from Charles A. Dana, Chester Lord and others leading New York newspaper men. She had a varied experience on the press of the great metropolis, and the fund of stories of her adventures, she tells with delight of an experience of hers climbing

through the church steeples of New York. She was sent to look through the steeples in the hotel, the inscriptions on them, etc. She climbed through every church steeple in New York, and besides an interesting newspaper article, she afterwards wrote "The Music of the Steeple," which was published in the "Ladies' Monthly."

She did all kinds of newspaper work—special work, reporting and editorial work. She possessed, in addition to her wide experience, a natural aptitude for newspaper work, and a vast knowledge of human nature.

She conducted a seminary for girls in Atlanta before, in 1883. That year she went to New York with letters of recommendation from some of the best men in the state. She had no trouble in getting work there.

She gives the key to her success in the one word—experience.

After an experience of a score of years spent in hard, active work on the daily press—she has come back to Georgia with her health sadly impaired. But she still has a great capacity for work, and does a great deal of writing, besides her work with her bureau.

She believes her bureau will grow into a large institution with time. Time may have whitened her locks, but it has not damped her spirit. She is yet sprightly, almost to girlishness.

THE NEW GRAND MASTER.

An Interesting Sketch of the Masonic Career of Sir Hugh McMurtry.

Sir Hugh McMurtry, an eminent grand master of the grand commandery Knights Templar of the United States, was a Mason in New Haven Lodge No. 44, in 1850, received the chapter degrees in Washington chapter No. 15, at Flint, on February 5, 1864; the council degrees in St. Johns council, St. Johns, on December 18, 1866; the orders of knighthood in Fenton commandery No. 14, on March 13, 1866. He is likewise noble of the Mystic Order of Shriners, and holds membership in Masonic temple, Detroit, and the infallible grades of A. & A. M.ite, the highest honor in Masonic commandery. He received the degree of royal order of Scotland, September 18, 1878. In 1873 he was elected grand master of the grand lodge of Michigan by

The detectors got him into what appeared to be tight places several times, but with unfailing nerve and good humor he has come out smiling. Through all the maze of charges and court proceedings he has remained unruffled.

The detectives worked up what appeared to be some very serious charges against him, but it was the same old story—out with flying colors, on the topmost wave, quite in the swim.

These were serious charges, together with other things made the policy holders in Lamar's company feel uneasy—decidedly so.

They went to Comptroller General Wright to know if Lamar had complied with the law regulating insurance companies.

Comptroller Wright took the matter in hand and for ten days the investigation has been going on. It was conducted by Mr. B. F. Johnson, an expert accountant and bookkeeper, and he has submitted his report to Mr. Wright.

The report places Lamar's company all right.

In his report Mr. Johnson states that he has been able to call the books and papers of the International Railway Employees Accident Insurance Association, of which Lamar is president, during his investigation, and that he made a full and thorough examination of them. He has received a fine sum from them, kept, but he found, he says, all books in perfect order, the accounts correctly kept and everything showing efficient management.

"I found," says the report, "the cash reserve to secure policy holders intact and safe, a really enormous sum of about two thousand dollars, all of which amounts could be used to pay death losses whenever due. I also found \$3,000 or more of contingent assets which might be available for this purpose. The foregoing may indicate which assets immediately available and does not include office furniture. There is a five-thousand-dollar mortuary fund, which can only be used for the payment of death and funeral expenses, but which may be used in the event there was no other fund available. Said mortuary fund is at all times kept intact and distinct from other assets."

"In my opinion the company is entirely sound and worthy of fullest confidence."

This report will be in the nature of a surprise to some, as it was thought Lamar's arrest would follow an investigation, Lamar appears serene enough.

WILL MEET IN BARNESVILLE.

The Women's Parsonage and Home Missionary Society.

The annual meeting of the Women's Parsonage and Home Missionary Society of the north Georgia conference will be held in Barnesville August 26th to 29th. Auxiliary will please take notice and elect delegates to send names to Mrs. A. J. Elkins, Barnesville, that homes may be provided for all.

Those churches not having this organization are earnestly requested to send representatives with a view to learning the work. Missions will be invited to interest themselves by calling attention to this cause, and in using their influence in securing representation for their respective churches. Delegates will be expected in the afternoon session.

There will be an informal reception by the ladies of Barnesville auxiliary on the evening of the 26th. Bishop Fitzgerald will open the pulpit Sunday, the 28th.

Are you interested in home missions? Then aid us with your presence. Have you long excused yourself from the foreign mission ranks on the plea, "I believe in home missions myself?" Then come, now is your opportunity. The work is more important than ever. Send names to grand master, Atlanta, Georgia, and last September, at its last meeting, the supreme council elected him their illustrious deputy for the northern Masonic jurisdiction, and received the thirty-third and last degree, and the following year was elected grand master of the Atlanta Lodge No. 17, 1858. He was created and crowned an active member of the supreme council, and in 1886 was advanced to be eminent grand generalissimo. In 1887 he was elected deputy grand master at Washington.

In the A. and A. rite his history is equally interesting and important. In March, 1884, he was elected commander-in-chief of Michigan auxiliary constable.

Mr. McMurtry, in August, 1886, he was elected grand senior warden of the grand encampment of Knights Templar of the United States; in 1888 was elected grand captain general, and in 1886 was advanced to be eminent grand generalissimo. In 1887 he was elected deputy grand master at Washington.

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TAKEN TO MARIETTA.

FOR MOTHER'S SAKE.

Will Ellis Carried to Cobb County Jail Yesterday.

BULLOM AND FRANKLIN RELEASED.

There Was No Evidence Against Them—The Preliminary Hearing Will Be Held Today.

Will Ellis slept last night between the cold walls and stout iron bars of the Marietta jail, near where the horrible murder of which he is accused was committed.

The accommodations were better than he had had for the two preceding days, during his confinement in the city police station. While in the latter place he slept upon the bare floor of iron. In the Marietta jail he was given a cell with better furnishings.

Will Ellis arrived to Marietta at 1:35 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Sheriff P. O. McLain. Sheriff McLain reached the city early in the forenoon and immediately upon his arrival he asked the release of George Cullom and E.

A. Franklin, who had been arrested on suspicion that they were connected with the crime. After making a two days' investigation of the killing at the scene of the murder he was convinced that there was absolutely no evidence upon which to hold either of the two men.

They had been arrested, the officers thinking they might be the nearest chance connected with the crime.

Sheriff McLain worked hard on the case, but the mystery surrounding it was so deep that little headway could be made. During the investigation he obtained several points which strengthened his belief in the guilt of Ellis. What these points are the sheriff would not say, but they will be brought out in the preliminary investigation which will be held at Marietta.

Still, with the motive and with some strong circumstantial evidence against him in the case against Ellis is not at all convincing of his guilt. Only a few ragged pieces of evidence have been secured, but perhaps which will be shown at the coming trial will be enough to justify in blinding him over. The people around Marietta and in the vicinity of the killing are unanimous in the belief that Ellis is the guilty party.

His Attorney Objected.

When Ellis was brought out of his cell yesterday afternoon handcuffed ready for his journey to Marietta his attorney, Mr. Frank Haralson, was present.

"Here is your—" Chief Connally began to say to Mr. McLain, but Mr. Haralson interrupted him, "No, Mr. McLain has a warrant," said he.

"I have no warrant," said the sheriff.

"I have already turned him over," said Chief Connally.

"And have I warned you not to," Mr. Haralson put in.

"And you are not so badly posted in the law to believe that a verbal notice will count in law," said Captain Manley.

"Say this," said Mr. Haralson, "and I will be present at all these witness not to turn the prisoner over. The sheriff has no warrant; he cannot take charge of a man outside of Cobb county."

Billie Crim was present and he winked slyly.

"Let me have the prisoner," said he, "I'll carry him to Marietta and turn him over."

A moment later Mr. Haralson was trotting along toward the depot with Crim and Ellis wondering what to do next. Sheriff Connally did not enter the depot, but soon after the train left he met Billie Crim coming out of the depot.

The preliminary hearing will be held to day.

A Romance in His Life.

There is a little romance in Will Ellis's life that has come out since his trouble. Mrs. McRae Looney, who was killed, had a young daughter just now married to Will Ellis. The two grew up together, and three years ago Will Ellis and the young girl were to have been married. Just before the marriage was to have occurred the girl was taken with a dangerous illness, which removed her death. After her death Ellis became more dissipated than ever. This explains why he never married.

CITY NOTES.

George Buck, a negro dray driver, was driven from his dray yesterday afternoon near the East Tennessee depot. In the fall Buck's left leg was broken just below the knee. He was removed to his home on Butcher street where Dr. Wright rendered the necessary surgical attention.

A fine bay horse belonging to Dr. Watson dropped dead yesterday afternoon on Pryor street near Garnett. The horse was drawing the doctor's buggy when he dropped dead.

Mary Scanlon, the negro girl who was so severely burned at her home on Hunnicut street Sunday afternoon, died yesterday. The girl's death was not unexpected.

Rev. Dr. Monk, pastor of the Central Methodist church, of Memphis, will occupy the pulpit at Trinity church on Sunday morning and evening. Dr. Monk is one of the most eloquent and noted divines in the south, and the members of Trinity are expecting a great treat.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Officers Elected and Speakers Assigned to Public Meetings.

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Advises were read from all over the state and were well made, and the cause was set for a full hearing on the 27th of August.

THE TENT MEETINGS.

They Will Be Continued Until Sunday Night, at Least.

A regular Pentecostal time was what was experienced in Dr. Brosser's tent service last night.

Mr. L. S. Morris was yesterday appointed temporary receiver to take possession of the assets of the Ruby Brick Company.

The petition was filed by Messrs. J. S. Lester and W. R. McRae, who alleged that the company was due them the sum of \$1,700.

They charged that the finances of the company had been improperly managed, and that its liabilities, which amounted to \$4,655.21, were only credited with \$276.51 cash in hand, leaving a balance of \$4,378.70.

The defendant was enjoined from interfering with the property or disposing of assets in any way, until the cause was set for a full hearing on the 27th of August.

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